NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Arrival of the United States Steam Transport Illinois.

Safe Arrival of the Ninetieth New York Regiment at Key West.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CULF SQUADRON,

Rathbun, arrived at this port last evening from Key West, where she conveyed the Ninetieth New York regi ent, Colonel Morgan. The Illinois left Key West on th

18th inst. She brings the mails and four passengers.

When the Illinois left Key West the United States gun boat Tahoma was then in port. The United States gun-boat Itasca left Key West on the 16th inst. for Fort Pickens. The steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn arrived on

the 15th for coal. passed the steamer Ericsson, bound to Key West. On the same day passed the United States gunboat Connecticut, towing a schooner, probably a prize. On the 19th inst. exchanged signals with a British gunboat bound to the northward. On the 22d inst., off Barnegat Iniet, passed a full rigged double topsail ship, beating to the northward; could not distinguish her signals. The wind at the time was blowing fresh from the northeast and a

heavy sea running.

On the outward passage of the Illinois John W. Still well, of Long Island, a private in the Ninetieth regiment New York State Volunteers, Company I, died on the 7th of January, at seven P. M., and was buried at sea on the 8th inst., with much solemnity.

Our Key West Correspondence.

KEY West, Jan. 17, 1882.

Arrival of Steamer Philadelphia, with Company D, First
Artillery—Arrival of the Tahoma—Machine Shop Once Northern News—Secssionists in Key West—What Should be Done With Them and Their Property—Arrival of the Illinois, with the Ninetieth New York Vonumbers—Their Landing and Condition—Seizure by Major Hill of Asa F. Tift's Property—Description of Tift—Destruction of Groggeries and Fute of Their Pro-prietors—Canstruction of Batteries at Key West—Arrival of the Brooklyn-News from Havana-Sale of Ice-Coal Contract:—The Brooklyn and Her Crew, &c., &c. Since the sailing of the Rhode Island we have had nothing from the Gulf coast. All the excitement appears be at this point, and I am led to believe, from the conntration of troops here, that we may have active perations within this immediate neighborhood.

On the 8th inst. the steamer Philadelphia arrived from New York, bringing Company D, First artillery, Brevet Major Haskin commanding, to relieve Light Company K, of the same regiment, now stationed at Fort Taylor. Company K will return North on the Philadelphia when she returns from Fort Pickens, where she has gone with commissary and quartermaster's stores. Capt. Webber, them. He has been three years in Florida, and for a long me at this post. He was here with Captain Brannan during the secession troubles, and with his company first occupied Fort Taylor, when it was threatened by the secession portion of the Key West population. Captain Webber leaves many friends here who unite in wishing him future prosperity and rapid promotion.

On the 10th instant the bunboat Taboma, Lieutenant

Commanding J. C. Howell, arrived from Philadelphia, having been delayed in her passage by constant strong erly winds and the stiff working of her new machine together with the Itasca, still remain in the ber, and will be here for some days yet.

It will take but very little time for our government t discover the necessity of the immediate construction of a machine shop at this place. I have spoken of this subbefore, but it is becoming so pressing that I venture o mention it again, and urge that it be taken into con

have here a building, or rather the of one, that was constructed through the in-fluence of Mr. Mallory (now the rebel Secre-tary of the Navy), and originally intended for the rpose! have spoken of 'and is large enough for a ma-ine and blacksmith shop, foundry and forge, that could any work for the largest vessels we have in the serice. It would require but a comparatively small amount money to finish and equip this establishment; not as such as the loss sustained by the government in the de-y occasioned by defective machinery which has occursince I have been here, and it would pay for itself in

portant points on our Southern coast for a great naval depot. Why it has not been so before I cannot imagine, the finest harbor on our Southern coast, with alongside the wharves; a climate that has no superior, at all times remarkably healthy, it offers advantages supe-

On the 11th inst. the United States steamer Physids commander J. R. Goldsborough, arrived, direct from Port Royal. She sailed the same day on a cruise-which means that her destination is only known to her com meander and those who control his movements. I am condident that a few days, however, will reveal where she went, and that I will be enabled to furnish the read-ers of the Hazain very interesting information regarding

ers of the Himalo very interesting information regarding her cruise.

By the arrival of the Philadelphia and Florida we have dates from New York to the 3d inst. The news confirming the reports we have heard via Mobile, regarding the delivery of Mason, Siddell & C to the protection of the English flag. The loyal people of Key West rejoice at the decision of our government, and are now easy as to the probability of a foreign war; while the secessionists (and I regret to say there are still many of them here) are much dejected, for they were confident that war with England would place them under the protection of the British flag, or by England's power the place would have been given to Jeff.

Davis & Co.; they would have had no objection to either arrangement, so that they were released from allegiance

arrangement, so that they were reveased from allegance to the government of the United States.

I regret to say, from all I can see and hear, that many of the most waithly and influential men of this place, although they have taken the oath of allegiance, are still at heart an strong secessionists as when they hoisted the robel flag over their stores and dwelling houses, during the first of our present troubles. It is evident their taking the oath was for one purpose only, viz—to save their property from seizure and confiscation, and that they only wait the opportunity to return to their first love with the same arder and devotion as when they expected to form part and parcel of the Southern confederacy. Permitting such persons to remain among loyal people is wrong, especially so in a community like ours. A secret foe is more dangerous than an open one, and for this reason I would compel every one, here and elsewhere, having the least taint of suspicion regarding their loyalty in every particular, to leave the place, and without any hesitation confiscate their property for the bonefit of the government. "Marder will out," and the parties to whom I refer will be discovered, and the only must be as I said above. It does not take long to discover who and who are not loyal among our citizens. You can tell it by every movement, by every word they speak, and I will guarantee that an entire stranger coming here could in one week point out those men who, while professing to be the friends of the government, are at heart its very worst enemies. Many of the Bahamas, and sympathize with, and are of the same way of thicking as their triends and relatives at Nessan; consequently they are the friends of secession, and many of them were of the party who were desirous of the same way of thicking as their triends and relatives at Nessan; consequently they are the friends of secession, and many of them were of the party who were desirous of the same they belong, and if it is still their wish to carry on their present traffic, it

greater rapidity.

This person Tift is a recreant son of New England, and I trust that before this war is over his property will

not only be seized and conflacated, but his person adorn the interior of Fort Warren, or, what would be a more appropriate place, the Tomba. The Stars and Stripes now wavel over the lockout tower of his warehouse for the first time; and I trust when others, to whom I have before referred, gaze on them, they may take warning thereby, and profit by the experience afforded.

Several of the groggeries about town, having been caught violating the order regarding the sale of liquor, have been visited by the Provost guard, the liquor destroyed, the establishments closed up and the proprietors consigned to quarters in Fort Taylor. Such is the fate of those who will disobey martial law.

I am pleased to say that Capisain Hunt, of the Engineers, is now beasily engaged constructing formidable sand batteries on the north and eastern sides of this island. They will mount many and very heavy guas; and as it will require but little time to complete them, they, with the large force now here and expected to arrive, will render the sisland impregnable to any force that may venture to attack. We cannot apprepiate too histly the importance of this place, and it is a great satisfaction to feel the security that the presence of a large force has given. I have fear only regarding our supply of waier. We are very short now, and what will be our condition when all the troops arrive that are reported to be on the way I cannot pretend to say, as the government appears to have made no proparation for the emergency. However, we must hope for the best and wish for rain.

The steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, Captain Themas T. Craven (late commander of the Potomac dictina), has arrived, and is now busy coaling; she will sail in a few days to join the Guif squadron, and will fill the place now vacant by the absence of the Richmond. Liquicanant R. However, the troops arrive that are reported to the first squadron, and will fill the place now vacant by the other few of the Potomac dictina), has arrived, and is now busy coaling; she will sail in a fe

vacant by the absence of the Richmond. Lisutenant R. R. Lowry, late First Lieutenant of the Pawmee and commander of the Freeborn and Underwriter, is her executive officer.

To morrow should bring us the Connecticut and Erricason; the former with supplies, the latter with the Ninety-first regiment. New York Volunteers; they will not bring us later news than we have received by the Columbia and Karnak, whose mails arrived here this morning by the Nonnariel from Havana. By the Karnak we learn that the English screw ship-of-the-line Conqueror, one hundred guns, which recently went ashore at Rum Key, near Nassan, has become a total lose. The Bull Dog, English war steamer, has been to the wreck, and returned to Nassan with many of her heavy guns and other material. When the news of the loss of the Conqueror reached Havana, Commander Ridgley, of the United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, then in port, immediately tendered to Mr. Crawford, the English Consul General, through Mr. Shufeldt, our Consul General, the services of his vessel to proceed to the scene of the wrock and give all the assistance in his power. The offer was however declined, on the ground that the news having been so long coming the assistance offered would be of no avail, as the vessel would be, in all probability, ether a total loss or else have been gotten off. The correspendence which passed between the two Consuls on the subject was, I learn, of a very pleasant nature; and I am glad to know our offer of assistance was some twelve hours ahead of the same offer on the part of the French naval commander. So we go—war one week, friendly relations the next.

Today we have had an excellent drill of a section of Cart. Webber's light battery. The firing from the two six pounders composing the section was very rapid, and Captain W. deserves high praise for the condition and efficiency of all connected with his company.

Immediately on the arrival of the Ninetich regiment, the sutler purchased all the ice now on the island; consequently we are now withou

money out of the hard earnings of the soldier. I trust some enterprising man, knowing these facts, will at once ship a cargo to this place; he will be doing us a great kindness, and at the same time make a profitable operation for himself.

I have this morning been informed by our Naval Store-keeper, and by the captains of the vessels bringing coal to this port, of the operations of the persons having the contract to furnish the government with coal, which, for consummate rascality (I can use no milder term), is about equal to anything I have ever heard or could have conceived of. The contractors, I understand, are the notorious firm of Tyler, Stone & Co., of Philadelphia, and are the same who figured so largely under Toucey's administration of the Navy Department. The plan of operation is the following—The vessels are chartered at \$4.25 per ton. delivered at this port—such is the face of the bill of lading—freight payable by the government. They then compel the captain, before giving him the charter, to enter into a positive agreement to pay to them (Tyler, Stone & Co.) five per cant of the gross amount of their freight money, also to pay for all short in the delivery of the cargo. As the coal is put on board by Tyler, Stone & Co. sown weight, and bill of lading signed therefor, the consequence is that on delivery every cargo falls short from five to eight per cent, which has to be paid for on the vessel's return, when, if the truth were known, the amount of coal short had never been on board. On the vessel's return, when, if the truth were known, the amount of coal short had never been on board. On the vessel's return the captain prosents his receipt for coal delivered, which is forwarded to Washington, and a draft is sent him for the amount on the Navy Agent at Philadelphia. When this draft is presented for payment the captain meter should be payed to the parties to whom it is justly due. But this is not all; they also require an additional five per cent on any amount that may be paid for demurage, or extra require an additional five per cent on any amount that may be paid for demurrage, or extra freight, in case of the wessel being sent to any of the stations of the Gulf blockading vessels. The information given above is not upon mere hearsay. I have it direct, and the same will be said upon each if necessary by the naval storekeeper, his clerk and the captains of every vessel that has discharged coal here within the lists six weeks. I trust what I have written on this subject may reach the proper authorities, and that Tyler, Stone & Co., or any other firm who carry on such business, may be made to feel that they cannot escape discovery. Why any people are permitted to carry on such a system of robbery i cannot conceive. They are well known, and I should think by this time would have a reputation such as to prevent any person desling with them. If they are permitted to go on as they have, government will have difficulty in procuring vessels to carry coal unless through other parties.

In conversation this morning with Lieutenant Lowry, of the Brooklyn, he informed me that out of her entire crew he had but twenty who had ever before been in a man of war, and that many others who had shipped as

crew he had but twenty who had ever before been in a man of-war, and that many others who had shipped as seamen and ordinary seamen, had never been to see in a square rigged vessel, and some never at sea before. The position of First Lieutenant of a large-ship is at all times hard duty, and requires a man's entire attention; but now as our navy is situated, depending entirely for officers on men who have no experience whatever in the routine of duty or discipline of a man-of-war, it becomes a thousand fold more arduous, and the most thankless position a man can occupy. Lleutenant Lowry has succeeded admirably thus far, and the Brooklyn is rapidly assuming the shape that a man-of-war should have. Officers and crew each have their drill and are becoming very proficient. The Brooklyn now mounts twenty two nine inch guns, an increase of six since her last cruise. She has the most formidable battery of any steamer of her tonnage in the service, and with it will no doubt give an excellent account of herself. She will be ready to sail by the 19th or 20th inst.

The Rasca left this morning at daylight with her machinery only partially repaired, the work not being properly done in Havana. Her destination is Ship Island.

January 13, 1862.

The Illinois leaves to-day, and I close with saying tha the Water Witch, Lieut, A. K. Hughes commanding, has arrived from Ship Island, via Havana, bringing dates from the former place to the 11th inst., and reporting all

from the former place to the 11th inst., and reporting all quiet throughout the Gulf. The Sagamore, Sciota and Wimona had arrived at Ship Island, the two latter broken down. The Water Witch remains here to take coal, and will proceed to rejoin the squadron on Monday next, the 20th. The Brooklyn will sail to-day.

We have an arrival of two men from Cedar Keys, who made their escape in a small boat. They report the same as my letter of the 25th ult., that the place was almost deserted by irrops. I am led to believe from all I have heard, that by this time Cedar Keys is in our possession. Further then this I cannot say at present; but I am condident a very few days will furnish interesting intelligence, and give us another stronghold in the State of Florida.

The weather continues very warm; unnatually so. We have not yet had a norther, and are beginning to think we will not have any. This has been favorable for our blockading fleet, although I fear it may cause sickness during the warm months.

The Ericzon and Connecticut have not yet made their appearance, but may arrive before night. They are anxiously expected, and their arrival will add much to the already lively condition of this place.

DEATH FROM AN OVER DOES OF LAUDANUM .- A Coroner's in quest was held in Brooklyn, on board of a canal boat at the foot of Degraw street, on the body of a child who had come to its death by an over dose of laudanam uninten-tionally administered by the mother. Dr. S. P. McGroy, of South Brooklyn, was called in and pronounced it a case of poisoning. The jury returned a verdict that the child died from poison accidentally administered.

United States District Court. Before Hon. Judge Betts.

Jan. 22.—The United States and others, Libellants and Captors, us. the Schooner Jane Campbell.—This case was postponed on motion of Mr. Woodford, United States Assist ant District Autorney, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mr. E. Delafield Smith, who met with an accident by a fall on the ice.

The United States are several Cusics of Brandy.—In this case the default was reopened on motion of the Assistant United States Attorney, on a stipulation that the case should be tried at the next term.

The United States are the British Ship Cheshire, her Tuckie and Carpo.—In this case Mr. Chas. Edwards, proctor for the British government, saked for a monition to compel the libeliants to produce the master, the mate or one of the crew to give testimony, or if not produced that the libeliants should above cause why the vessel and cargo should not be discharged.

The United States w. the Carpo of the Schooner Otidad Co.—The decree had been entered in this case, condemning the vessel as a lawful prize of ensmy's property, and also for an intent and attempt to run the blockade of the port of Galveston.

The United States w. the Schooner Edward Bond and Carpo.—A decree of condemnation was entered, as enemy's property.

The United States and Others, libellants, m. the British The United States and Others, libellants, m. the British 3sn. 22. - The United States and others, Libellants and Cap

The United States vs. the Schooner Educard Bond and Cargo.—A decree of condemnation was entered, as energy property.

The United States and Others, libellants, vs. the British Schooner Albicon and her Cargo.—A decree of condemnation was entered as lawful prize, being enemy's property captured while attempting to run the blockade of Charleston, South Carolina.

No claims were interposed in the above cases.

The United States vs. Ninety-nine Hitzs and Sixty Bates of Cotton.—These were part of the cargo of the schooner Hannah M. Johnson, and after proof the Court granted a decree of condemnation as enemy's property.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE FRENCH IN NEW ORLEANS. The Last Hours of Ex-Presi-

dent Tyler.

Dissatisfaction of Rebel Rule in West Tennessee.

TROOPS ORDERED TO MAKE ARRESTS, &c.

The French Evacuating New Orleans. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1862.

I can give you some interesting facts in connection with the recent action of the French residents of New Orleans with reference to removing from that city. By the French residents" your readers must not understand the creole population, who are indigenous, but that large and very respectable floating class of Frenchmen who come from France to New Orleans to deal in cotton and other commodities suited to the European market. These individuals come, with their wives and families, to spend three, five or ten years, according to circumstances, an always return to their own country after acquiring a competency. They form an active and intelligent capital from the other side, and add much, in good times to the life and bustle and activity of the Crescent City. Now, this class have suffered severely from the utter stagnation in affairs caused by the blockade of the Mis-sissippi. In fact they have had literally nothing to do. Besides, they were cut off from communication with home, and have been put to their wits' ends to know what course to take. A majority desired to leave New Orleans in the summer; but the citizens were so confident that the blockade would be raised in October that they would not permit the question to be argued. It was certain," and anybody who doubted it was an enemy to the Confederate States of America. They succeeded in inducing a similar belief in the minds of the French men-not without some misgivings, which, how ever, it was not prudent to utter. Well, Octo ber passed and November came. The inhabi tants had given the matter up. The blockade was not to be raised, and the French families were preparing to leave, when the Mason and Slidell seizure filled the whole South with joy. The French were puzzled. What was to be done? They took a very common sense course. They sent one of their number to Washington to solicit an interview with Monsieur Mercier, and to get from the Minister whatever information he chose to af-ford. The individual selected for the mission reached to Lord Lyons that Mason and Slidell would be given up. He called on Monsieur Mercier, stated the exact situation of the French residents in New Orleans and the embar rasments they labored under, growing out of the doubt and uncertainty about the question of blockade, and asking for some light on the subject. The Minister replied, without the least reserve:- 'France will not interfer with the blockade in order to get cotton. She will not interfere unless a car should arise which should justify an interference. England had a cas in the seizure of Ma son and Slidell, but that is now happily settled."

The Frenchman had achieved the object of his mission and made the best of his way back to New Orleans. The meeting held on the 10th explains the rest.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

We publish below some very interesting news, taken rom rebel papers, affording the readers of the HERALD good idea of the latest condition of things in rebeldom.

THE LAST HOURS OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER On Saturday morning the public were startled by the intelligence that a little after midnight ex-President Tyler had breathed his last at his rooms, in the Exchange Hotel, of this city. The announcement of the melancholy fact occasioned the most painful surprise in the community, as it had not been known that Mr. Tyler had been sick, or even generally known that he had at all been indianosad.

Josiah C. Wilson, of Gharles City, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard and Mrs. Tyler and child. These were the witnesses of his last moments. Dr. Brown had been sent for, and, on entering the room, Mr. Tyler said, "Doctor, I am dying." A few moments and he fell off into the utter weakness preceding dissolution. One of the attending physicians approached the hedside with medicine, and said, "Mr. Tyler, let me give you some stimulant." "I will not have it," replied the dying sufferer, and in a few moments quietly breathed his last. His last intelligible words was the reply to the doctor.

gress this morning, and appropriate eulogiums announced.

The remains of the deceased were yesterday taken to the Capitol, where they will lie in state until removed for interment.

It is expected that the remains will be removed tomorrow, after consulting the wishes of Mrs. Tyler, who is at present absent from the city, having left here on Saturday. It is understood that a funeral sermon will be preached in this city, but the details of the time and arrangements are yet in the hands of the committee. On Saturday the bells of the city were tolled in testimony of the public sorrow, all the legislative bodies were adjourned, and the flags over the Capitol, the public offices and other buildings in the city remained droopinglat halfmast under the wet and clouded skies of Saturday and Sunday.

Sunday.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT TYLER'S FUNKIAL.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.]

THE OBSECUES OF THE INCKASED.

It is not determined, in detail, what will be the order of the funeral ceremonies of the illustrious dead, and they will not be determined until the committee of arrangements in the Provisional Congress, of which Mr. Tyler was a member, is appointed, which will be done to day. The melancholy event will be noticed in Congress this morning, and appropriate eulogiums pronounced by distinguished members of that body.

The following is the list of the committees of arrangements and conferences appointed in both branches of the State Legislature.—

In the House of Delegate.—Messrs. Barbour, Newton, Robertson, Hunter, Shefley, Grattan, Anderson, of Botetourt, Blue, McCamant, Rives, Jones, Saunders, of Franklin, and Maliory.

In the Senate.—Messrs. Branch, Robertson, Collier, Wiley, Isbell, Newman, and Johnson.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The remains of the decessed were yesterday taken to the capital, where they will lie in state until removed for interment. Three o'clock in the afternoon the solemn recommony of laying the remains in state was performed at the capital, the body being disposed by Lieutenant Governor Montague, Mr. Isabel, of the State Senate, and Mr. Boock, member of Congress; the members of Congress, of the Senate of Virginia, and of the House of Delegates attending in procession.

It is expected that the remains will be removed to morrow, after consulting the wishes of Mrs. Tyler, who may a the senate of Virginia, and of the House of Delegates attending in procession.

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On Saturday the belie of the city were tolled in testimony of the public sorrow, all the legislative bodies were adjourned, and the flags over the ca

A FINE PICTURE OF THE REBEL SITUATION SOUTHERN PAPER COMPLIMENTS THE PEDERAL ARMY—THE REBELS CHECKMATED IN KENTUCKY— NO HOPES FOR RECOGNITION-THE REBELS IN

NO HOPES FOR RECOUNITION—THE REBELS IN A MUDDLE.

[From the Memphis Argus, Jan. 2.]

Price it in full retreat outhward. Price will probably continue in full retreat outhward. Price will probably continue in full retreat, for there are several-indeed no less than three—federal armies, each as large, belter armed and belter equipped, converging upon him. His past victories have been mused in Kentucky too great for a man of Sidney Johnston's coliber to renture to attack, and the paralyzing of Price through the withdrawal of Metualloch has reudered the overrunning of Missouri to the Arkansas frontier an easy task to the Indexas. We are forced back out of Missouri—checkmated in Kentucky. Chase has obtained his moneys in Wall street.

The blockade is unbreakable by us as yet. In one word, we are kenned in. We have allowed the moment of victory to pass. We were so anxious watching the operations of England, that we stand aghast on turning our eyes homeward again to find ourselves tenfold worse off that we

were ere the commencement of Price's last forward march, and that accuratedly used sensationism, the arrest of Mason and Sidell. Day follows day, and in lieu of being weakened to find the federal armies, at all points, being attengthened. Almost every article of manufacturing and domestic necessity quadrupled in price, and our money will soon be exceeding scarce for lack of paper and pasteboard wherewith to make it.

We pay fifteen cents a piece for sperm candles, and are told we ought to be glad to get them at that. Our twelve months' soldiers time will soon be up; and we cannot help asking, as they do themselves, what have they been permitted or led to do? It is an old and ever-proven truism, that where two natious are at war, that which has the least means must find success in early and rapid action, for it can gain little by time, while the other finds in time the power to bring into efficient use its more varied means.

Cabined aribbed, confined as we were and evidentiz

has the least means must find success in early and rapid action, for it can gain little by time, while the other finds in time the power to bring into efficient use its more varied means.

Cabined, cribbed, confined as we were, and evidently would be, our shortest, clearest and most noble policy was to find in the rapid use of our early revolutionary enthusiasm an overmatch for the slower and lest spirited, but more enduring North. We speak plainly to-day, because ere the full military policy of our leaders was made known, we persistently opposed any outside pressure by the press upon it. We speak plainly, because as a Southern paper we have a right to speak and ask to see the benefits that are to compensate for this prostration of business, these domestic bereavements and heroic sacrifices made by our women as well as our men. We ask why the year has past, and we further than cor from recognition at home or abroad? We ask why we are fifty-fold worse off than when the war commenced?

We ask why we were not told that our ports must be opened by the foreigner, else we could not be armed aufficiently to do more than remain imprisoned by the bayonets of an outnumbering foe along our frontier, and an impassable navy along our coasts. Where shall we ask relief? Where should we ask it save in the camps on whom have been lavished our heart's blood, our hopes, our wealth, our whole—where but upon the banks of the Potomac. When will we see an ond of the farce there being enacted, at our expense?

Indirectly every mouthful we eat is taxed, our bables wear taxed caps and shoes, our boys write on taxed apper, our girls wear taxed caloses, our men do a taxed business, and hopelessly ride in a taxed hearse to a taxed grave, and we, forsooth, are hurting "the cause" if we dare tell what we see.

Our cause is right, it is holy. Our suffering may be God's price of success, but who, seeing what might have been, and knows what it being suffered through its being undone, ear hurting the cause if we dare tell what we see.

Our cause

JEFF. DAVIS INJURING THE REBEL CAUSE. JEFF. DAVIS INJURING THE REBEL CAUSE.

[From the Memphis Argus, Jan 5.]

A knowledge of the disease is half the cure. This trueiss as applicable to political as it physical disease, and
a knowledge of how the fracture came is the best key the
surgeon can have to obtain him a mental view of the shattered bones. We measure the value of a household servitor by the efficiency displayed by him in the past, and
so should we that of a public and paid official. How is
the household? means what kind of a housekeeper. Where
order and happiness reign there we say rules the good
steward. Where confusion and needless want exist, we
consure the steward, and so it should be with the rulers
of nations.

steward. Where confusion and needless want exist, we censure the steward, and so it should be with the rulers of nations.

We have yet to learn that this Confederacy is the private property of Jefferson Davis, or the joint domain of his Cabinet, and we find it still harder to comprehend how either the President or his Cabinet came to be considered the autocrat dispensers of weal and woe to this people untrammelled by any responsibility to the same.

We, for one, were and are far from considering that in voting for the secession of Tonnessee from the despotism of Lincoln, we were merely making a choice between two irresponsible Sultans, propoed by duplicating divans. We never meant in abandoning the Union to abandon with it the rights of speech and of the press, and as long as we can wag a tongue or wield a pan, we shall do both in the assertion of truth, however palatable or unpalatable to Presidents, Cabinets, minorities, or majorities.

Our assertion, last Tocaday, of the true state of our officirs, has caused quite a finite among a few home soldiers, irresponsible and illegal wielders of authority, dc., men who, holding their positions from the higher servitors of the people, think it sacringes, and "weakening of the cause," to fault any of their acts or no acts; and who, unable to deny our statements, would cover the sins of their superiors by asserting that a statement of the results arising from said sins is ancouragement and comfounction we can scarce help saying—something of the enemy. We spoke and speak of the state of this confederacy, which, judging from the policy of both Cabinets, is already better known to the federal Cabinet than it is to our own to be about a stratement of the results arising from the policy of both Cabinets, is already better known to the federal Cabinet than it is to our own.

requires that a copy of the work shall be deposited in the clerk's office within three months from the publication thereof, which is forwarded by the clerk to the Patent Office in Washington. The duration of a copyright is twenty-eight years, with privilege of renewal for fourteen years at the expiration of the term.

Before Hon. Judge Barnard.

Jan. 22.—The Hackensack and New York Railroad Company es. William Boardman .- Reference ordered. William H. Johnson and others w. Prederick W. Allen Motion granted, and \$10 costs to abide the event.

Motion granted, and \$10 costs to abide the event.

David F. Bock us. Lewis B. Loder and others.—Motion denied; \$10 costs to abide the event.

The Same us. the Same.—Motion denied, with leave to renew on stating grounds of belief.

Russell Surgis us. Alden S. Croicell.—Motion granted. Acron Kimball and others us. Acron H. Bean.—Allow ance of five par cent ordered.

In the metter of the Festion of Cyrus Fale, Jr., for the Appointment of New Trustes.—Motion granted.

James Rogers us. Nicholas Marvis.—The defendant is entitled to the costs of appeal in the Supreme Court, under the order as presented.

W. H. Roberts us. Washington S. Whitney.—Motion granted, without prejudice to an appeal from the taxation by the elerk.

The Court of Appeals Calendar.

Atsant, Jan. 22, 1962. The following is the calendar for the Court of Appeals for January 23 -Nos. 61, 52, 54, 47, 66, 734, 11, 13, THE LOBBY AT ALBANY.

How It Is Managed and Who Are Its Managers.

Report of the District Attorney Upon Legislative Corruption,

To Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, SPEARER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, NEW YORK:— On the 5th instant I received a copy of a resolution adopted by the honorable body over which you presided, which is as follows:—

On the Sth instant I received a copy of a resolution adopted by the honorable body over which you presided, which is as follows:—

Resolved, That the District Attorney of the county of Albany be requested (if not derogatory with the interests of justice) to transmit to the House a copy of the testimony before the Grand Jury of and county, recently, in the matter of an indictment involving corruption in and around the Legislature, and the expenditure of money to influence legislation.

Although the language of the resolution would seem to call for the evidence given before the Grand Jury against Jay Gibbons, as well as that introduced against Frederick S. Littlejohn, from the fact that the evidence in the former case was printed for the use of the House last year, I shall assume, until otherwise informed, that I am asked to transmit the evidence in the case of F. S. Littlejohn only. The following is a copy of the evidence taken by me before the Grand Jury:—

John Van Antwerp, sworn, says—I am cachier of the New York State Bank; there has an account been kept in our bank by a man by the name of William Baldwin, Mr. Baldwin, between the 1st days of January and April last, deposited in the New York State Bank; albany.—H. H. Coates, \$50; Hugh Hastings, \$1,000; A. Van Veohten, \$250; George W. Bull, \$200; L. B. Sessions, \$25,00; C. D. Faston, \$25; C. S. Underwood, \$175; "Belf," \$250; M. W. Baldwin, \$100; "Self," \$50; A. D. Barber, \$100; draft, New York City Bank, \$1,000; "Self," \$50; S. S. Sweetland, \$100; S. H. Sweetland, \$100; "Self," \$50; S. S. Sweetland, \$100; S. H. Sweetland, \$100; "Self," \$150; F. S. Littlejohn, \$100; William G. Lord, \$200; J. H., Oliphant, \$88 70; S. Ostrander, \$300; F. S. Littlejohn, \$100; Stston & Co., \$150.

William Baldwin, sworn, testifics—I reside in Owego; I keps an account at the New York State Bank; and Littlejohn conceins the first objected to relating the resolution; I dok no interest in the New York Post Office bill. (Checks shown witness.) I signed such checks; I gave F. S. Littlej

there appears by amoreing that a meantment of the order than the property in amorting that a meantment of the first think merce. We also meantments, but is most because in the property of th

little suspicion that way that I received money to give to my brother. I want to say that I never gave him a cent, and never speke to him upon the subject of these bills with a view of influencing him upon these bills."

George W. Bull, sworn—Was correspondent last year for the New York Commercial Advertiser; was in attendance on the Legislature as such correspondent; kept a general observation as to what was going on, to make up his letters from; took special interest in some bills; bill to enlarge Eric county jail limits was one; had a friend on the limits, and did not know how soon he might be there himself; might have interested himself in a dozen bills; did not receive money in reference to the New York Post Office bill; received \$250, but did not know where he got it; found the check in his hat; his hat was on his desk; believed Fred. Littlejohn put the check in his hat, but would not swear; was to receive compensation, not for going for the bill, but to lot it alone, was going to oppose it, but changed his views; had opposed it some, but the batteries were silenced; his facts and figures were lost or mislaid; don't think he received any money on the City Chamberlain bill, for he was not in the ring; expected to receive something on the Broadway Raifroad bill, but was badly disappointed, as in 1860, when he was promised \$5,000 and did not get it; don't know who promised it.

Cornolius S. Underwood, Johrnal Clerk of the House, sworn—Had not any bills in charge last session; never received any compensation for furthering the passage of bill; received any compensation for several bills, the Cab bill and Post Office bill among the number; did not recoilect about the Chamberlain bill; received \$10 for the Cab bill, he believed, for his attention to the bill, but did not recoilect from whom; it was a short, stout, full faced man; received money occasionally for contreless as fournal Clerk, and never refused it; received \$10 for the Cab bill, he believed, was a present for getting the bill up to the Senate and t

came.

Abraham Van Vechten sworn—Is an attorney and counsellor; frequently acted as counsel for bills before the Legislature; was employed by Mr F. S. Littlejohn on the New York Post Office bill, and charged \$250 for his services; never in his life paid any money directly or indirectly, to any member of the Legislature to influence legislation.

The Success of the British Postal System. TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1862.

In your paper of yesterday there is a paragraph form ing part of the Washington despatch, which pretends to give the key to the great success of the British Post Office. The statement is, that "the British Post Office is only rendered self-sustaining by the immense revenue derived from postage on drop letters in the city of Lon-don, from which source alone four millions of dollars of the annual postal revenue are derived." This statement is not only grossly and stupidly false, but under it all from number of "drop letters"—or, more properly, local city letters—in London last year was, in round numbers. sixty millions. Calculating these to be "single" letters at a postage of one penny sterling, or two cents, the gross postage, you will see, is just \$1,200,000. In reality, the gross postage on these letters is a little more than a million and a half of dollars. From this, of course, must be deducted the cost of the letter carriers (some 1,400 in number), and the letter receivers (500), being not less than \$750,000. I calculated the net profits on these local letters in London in 1854, and found the amount to be

that year \$822,000—this is dollars, not pounds sterling.

There is an active, eleepless, virulent party in England that, from envy or jealousy, are continually depreciating or underrating the value of Sir Rowland Hill's postal improvements. Col. Maherly, formerly in the Post Office,

present its proage that there was to effect to passage part of \$60,000 and past it to the Dirtch church; lordered to \$10,000 and past it to the Dirtch church; lordered to check for \$20 to be given to H. It. Coates for \$100 to the past 2000 for using his influence and control of check for \$20 to be given to H. It. Coates for \$100 to the past of the history of the h